

Legislative Notice

No. 44

June 18, 2002

S. 2514 – National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2003

Calendar No. 370

Reported as an original bill from the Committee on Armed Services on May 15, 2002, by a vote of 17-8 (Senators Warner, Smith (NH), Inhofe, Santorum, Roberts, Allard, Hutchinson, and Sessions voted “no”); S. Rept. 107-151; additional and minority views filed.

NOTEWORTHY

- At press time, no unanimous consent agreement was in place for consideration of S. 2514, but the Majority Leader has indicated his intention to turn to the bill shortly.
- For the second consecutive year, the Senate Armed Services Committee’s vote to report the authorization bill was divided largely along party lines, primarily over the issue of missile defense. Eight Republican members voted against the bill as reported because it fundamentally alters the President’s national security priorities and fails to send a clear message on the issue of missile defense that Congress will provide the resources necessary to protect against all known threats, especially from missile attack. The bill slashes funding for missile defense programs by \$814 million; \$690 million of this money is transferred to shipbuilding. [See pages 2 and 10-12 of this Notice for further explanation.]
- On June 12, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld informed the Armed Services Committee he would recommend the President veto the bill “if the missile defense provisions in the Senate Armed Services Committee’s version of the bill were to be adopted by the Congress.” [See full text of the letter on p. 13 of this Notice.]
- S. 2514 authorizes \$393.4 billion in budget authority for FY 2003, the largest increase in defense spending in more than 20 years, as proposed by President Bush.
- The bill includes an across-the-board military pay raise of 4.1 percent, and a targeted pay raise for mid-career personnel that will result in pay raises ranging from 5.5 to 6.5 percent.
- The bill authorizes the Administration’s \$10 billion request for the FY 2003 operating costs of the ongoing war on terrorism. These funds, however, are authorized after the President submits a request to Congress for specific uses of these funds.



BACKGROUND

Missile Defense Cuts and Restrictive Language

For the second consecutive year, the Senate Armed Services Committee reported out a bill with missile defense cuts and restrictive language so egregious that eight Republican members voted against the bill. The reasons for such action are outlined in the Minority Views of Senators Warner, Smith (NH), Inhofe, Santorum, Roberts, Allard, Hutchinson, and Sessions, found on pp. 494-497 of the committee report. These points are excerpts from their statement:

“The National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2003, as reported to the Senate for floor action, in our view fundamentally alters the President’s national security priorities and fails to send a clear message, on the issue of missile defense, to America’s allies and adversaries that the Congress will provide the resources necessary to protect our homeland, our troops deployed overseas and our allies and friends from all known threats — including the very real and growing threat of missile attack. . . .

“The National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2003 contains a drastic reduction, of over \$800 million, from the President’s request for missile defense programs, including over \$400 million in reductions to theater missile defense programs. In addition, the bill contains a number of restrictions and excessive reporting requirements that will further hamper the rapid development of missile defenses. According to Lieutenant General Ronald Kadish, USAF, Director, Missile Defense Agency, the reductions contained in this bill ‘. . . fundamentally undermine the Administration’s transformation of missile defense capabilities . . .’ and ‘. . . eliminate the opportunity for earliest-possible contingency against medium range ballistic missiles abroad.’ One clear and immediate consequence will be to further delay the fielding of theater missile defenses our troops needed over a decade ago in the Persian Gulf War.

“... In June, the United States will formally withdraw from the thirty-year-old Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which has hampered the U.S. missile defense program. With this action, all artificial restraints will be removed from the ability of the United States to research, develop, and deploy effective missile defense systems. Congress should not now apply new limitations on the rapid, cost-effective development of defenses to protect our nation and deployed troops from missile attack. The funding reductions and program constraints contained in the bill reported out of committee are a significant step backward in our efforts to improve the security of our nation.”

[See also RPC paper, “Democrats Reverse Earlier Pledge to Defend Americans,” 6/13/02.]

House Action

The House passed its version of the FY 2003 Defense Authorization bill, H.R. 4546, on May 10, 2002 by a vote of 359-58. The House bill funds ballistic missile defense slightly above the President's requested level and does not contain restrictive program language.

BILL PROVISIONS

Title I — Procurement

- The budget request included \$3.2 billion to buy 44 **F/A-18E/F aircraft** under a multiyear procurement program. The Committee recommends an additional \$240 million to buy four more of these aircraft, for a total production of 48 aircraft in FY 2003.
- The Committee approved \$1.1 billion for the procurement of 11 **MV-22 Ospreys** in Fiscal Year 2003 and for the advance procurement of 11 MV-22 Ospreys in Fiscal Year 2004. This represents a decrease in advance procurement of \$9.2 million. In accordance with the requirement contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, this decrease was necessary to keep the production rate at the minimum sustaining rate of 11 aircraft per year until the Secretary of Defense certifies certain operational testing is satisfactory.
- The budget request included no funding for continued Navy procurement of the **Joint Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS)**. The Committee recommends an increase of \$39 million to buy six JPATS aircraft for the Navy and an additional \$7 million to buy operational flight trainers to support training operations using JPATS already procured, for a total authorization of \$46 million.
- Included in the budget is \$137.6 million for modifications to the **EA-6B aircraft**. In total, the Committee recommends an additional authorization of \$114 million for this program, recognizing that this high demand/low density aircraft deserves special attention while the Department decides how it intends to recapitalize this airborne electronic aircraft fleet.
- The budget request included \$243.7 million for advance procurement of **CVNX-1, the next generation nuclear powered aircraft carrier**. The Committee recommends an additional \$229 million to begin restoring the original delivery schedule for CVNX-1.
- Included in the budget request is \$271.3 million for refueling a single **Los Angeles-class attack submarine**. The Committee recommends an increase of \$200 million to refuel in FY 2003 an additional attack submarine, which would otherwise be decommissioned and dismantled.

- The budget request included \$2.7 billion for buying **C-17 aircraft** and various support equipment. The Committee recommends an increase of \$11.3 million for C-17 aircraft modifications, including \$9.2 million for the procurement of an aircraft engine trainer device and \$2.1 million for software enhancements.
- The Committee recommends a total authorization of \$176.5 million for modifications to the **C-130 aircraft**, an overall increase of \$38 million.
- The budget request included \$108.7 million for modifications to the **C-135 aircraft**, including modifications to the KC-135 air refueling aircraft. The budget did not include any funding for a new boom operator weapons system trainer (BOWST). The Committee recommends an increase of \$6.5 million for the procurement of the BOWST, for a total authorization of \$115.2 million in C-135 aircraft modifications.
- Modifications to the **Minuteman III land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missile** were requested at a level of \$580.7 million. The Committee recommends an additional \$23.2 million for the modernization program.
- The budget request included \$335.3 million for Air Force missile procurement for the **Titan space booster**. The Committee recommends a reduction of \$20 million due to program execution delays.
- Included in the budget request is \$1.5 billion for **Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction**. The Committee believes that accelerated demilitarization of chemical weapons and agents is in the national security interest and urges the Department of Defense to identify funds to implement accelerated destruction, possibly through a reprogramming request or a supplemental budget request.
- Included in the budget request was \$153.4 million for 12 **UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters**. The Committee recommends an increase of \$96.3 million for 9 additional Blackhawk helicopters.

Title II — Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

- The Committee established a variety of new reporting requirements related to the missile defense program — adding to the already large number of reports and information the Missile Defense Agency provides to Congress.
- Section 221 of the bill directs the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) to review annually the cost, schedule and performance criteria for all Missile Defense Agency programs and assess the validity of the criteria in relation to military requirements by January 15 of each year, beginning in 2003.

- Section 222 requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress, along with the budget justification, documentation regarding the development and procurement schedules for the **Midcourse Missile Defense program** to include: 1) the development schedule, including estimated annual costs until development is completed; 2) the planned procurement schedule, including the best estimate by the Defense Secretary of the annual costs and units to be procured until procurement is completed; 3) current and historical unit costs; and 4) the test and evaluation master plan.
- The Committee recommends a provision (Section 223) that would require the Defense Secretary to submit to Congress, by January 15, 2003, certain types of programmatic information (information identical to that required for the Midcourse Missile Defense program) for the **Air-based Boost program** (formerly known as the Airborne Laser).
- The Committee recommends a provision (Section 224) that would require the Defense Secretary to submit to Congress by January 15, 2003, certain types of programmatic information for the **Theater High Altitude Air Defense (THAAD)** program (information identical to that required for the Midcourse Missile Defense program). The Committee further recommends a provision placing funding limits on the THAAD program, such that no more than 50 percent of the amount authorized in FY 2003 for THAAD may be expended until Congress has received the information required by the provision.
- The budget request included \$229.8 million for **Combat Vehicle and Automotive Advanced Technology**. The Committee recommends an increase of \$8 million to support the goals of Army transformation.
- Included in the request was \$814.9 million for the **Space-Based Infrared System - High (SBIRS-High) system**, the replacement for the nation's current space-borne early warning system for ballistic missile launches. The Committee cuts the request by \$100 million.
- For the **Chemical-Biological Defense Program**, the Administration requested \$1.37 billion – a 51-percent increase to the funding level appropriated in Fiscal Year 2002. The Committee recommends a number of specific adjustments to this funding account, but the overall funding level remains the same as the request.
- The budget request included \$555.8 million for **ballistic missile defense systems engineering and integration; battle management, command and control; and other BMD system projects**. The Committee recommended a reduction of \$362 million in these activities. These reductions undermine President Bush's plans to develop a single integrated missile defense system to defend against missiles of all ranges and in all phases of their flight.
- To the budget request of \$382 million for **ballistic missile defense test and evaluation**, the Committee adds \$30 million.

- The budget request included \$66 million for the **Arrow ballistic missile defense system**. The Committee recommends an increase of \$40 million.
- The budget request included \$15 million for **X-band high power discriminator radar** development. The Committee recommends an increase of \$40 million.
- The Committee zeroed the \$95 million requested for systems engineering and integration for the **Midcourse Defense Segment**. This eliminates funding for research on an advanced kill vehicle and for technologies to defeat enemy countermeasures.
- The budget request included \$55 million for a **sea-based boost critical experiment**. The Committee zeroed funding for this experiment.
- The budget request included \$54.4 million for a **space-based boost experiment** and risk reduction. The Committee recommends a \$30-million reduction for the space-based boost experiment.
- The Committee zeroed the \$30 million budget request for the second **Airborne Laser prototype aircraft** and all of the \$85 million requested for continued design work related to the second aircraft.
- The President's budget request included \$60 million for armored systems modernization. To promote Army transformation, the Committee recommended an increase of \$105 million for research and development on the **Future Combat System**.
- The Committee supports the President's budget request of \$272.1 million for the continued development of the Marine Corps' **Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle**.

Title III — Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

- The President's request included \$20.1 billion in the O&M title for the **Defense Emergency Response Fund (DERF)**. Of this amount, \$10.1 billion was requested for specific programs and \$10 billion was requested as unspecified contingency funding for continuing the war on terrorism into FY 2003. Of the specified \$10.1 billion, approximately \$4.3 billion was requested for programs that fall under the O&M title.
- The budget request for the DERF included \$1.2 billion for the **flying hours costs** associated with continued combat air patrols over major U.S. cities. This cost estimate was based on the heightened alert posture that since has been reduced. Therefore, the Committee recommends a cut of \$820 million from the request.

- The Committee recommends an increase of \$126 million for **training range enhancements**.
- The budget request included \$6.2 billion for flying hours to support **Air Force training**. The Committee cut this funding level by \$287.6 million.
- The budget request did not include funding to cover costs associated with increased training requirements and reorganization of training units to meet current **Special Operations Forces training needs**. Therefore, the Committee recommends an increase of \$16.7 million for this requirement.
- The budget request included \$998.7 million for **drug interdiction and counterdrug activities** of the DoD: \$848.9 million in the central transfer account and \$149.8 million in the operating budgets of the military services for authorized counterdrug operations. The Committee recommends fully funding the budget request and recommends an increase of \$25 million for the **National Guard State Plans**.

Title IV — Military Personnel Authorizations

- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize **active duty end strengths** for FY 2003 at the requested level, as follows – Army: 480,000; Navy: 375,700; Marine Corps: 175,000, and Air Force: 359,000.
- The Committee states its concern that the requested **end strength level** may not be adequate to meet the number of missions the services are required to perform. Therefore, if an increase in end strength is justified, the Committee encourages the Defense Secretary to use his authority to increase the authorized end strength by up to 2 percent to relieve personnel shortfalls, especially in high-demand, low-density military skills.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize **Selected Reserve end strengths** for FY 2003 at the requested level, as follows – Army National Guard: 350,000; Army Reserve: 205,000; Navy Reserve: 87,800; Marine Corps Reserve: 39,558; Air National Guard: 106,600; Air Force Reserve: 75,600; Coast Guard Reserve: 9,000.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize unique **incentives to encourage individuals to volunteer** to serve the nation through enlisting in the Armed Forces.

Title VI — Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits

- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize an across-the-board **military pay raise** of 4.1 percent and an additional targeted pay raise for certain experienced mid-career personnel.

- The Committee recommends a number of provisions extending for one year certain **bonuses and pay incentives** for the reserve forces, certain health care professionals, and nuclear officers.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would extend until December 31, 2003, the authority to pay the aviation officer retention **bonus**, the reenlistment bonus for active members, the enlistment bonus for active members, the retention bonus for members with critical military skills, and the accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize **concurrent receipt** of military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation by certain military retirees. To qualify, members must be eligible for non-disability retirement and for veterans' disability compensation for a service-connected disability rated at 60 percent or higher. The amount of retired pay would be phased in over a five-year period, beginning with 30 percent of the otherwise authorized retired pay in 2003 and increasing to 45 percent in 2004, to 60 percent in 2005, to 80 percent in 2006, and to 100 percent in 2007.
- The Committee approved a Committee amendment to be offered during Senate consideration of the bill that would authorize immediate and full concurrent receipt of retired pay and veterans' disability compensation for all disabled military retirees eligible for nondisability retirement.

Title X — General Provisions

- The Committee recommends a provision (Sec. 1002) that would transfer \$690 million from **ballistic missile defense** items to shipbuilding programs.
- The Committee recommends a provision (Sec. 1003) authorizing for appropriation the \$10 billion requested for **continued operations for the war on terrorism** subject to certain conditions. The \$10 billion requested by the President would be authorized for appropriation upon receipt of a budget request which: 1) designates the requested amount as being essential to the continued war on terrorism; and 2) specifies how the Administration proposes to use the requested funds.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would require the Defense Secretary, in conjunction with the Energy Secretary and the Director of Central Intelligence, to submit a report on the research and development activities under their respective jurisdictions during the preceding fiscal year to develop a **weapon to defeat hardened and deeply buried targets**. The report is to be submitted no later than April 1 of each year.
- The Committee recommends a provision that would authorize the **use of personnel of the National Guard** in Title 32, U.S.C., status to temporarily carry out **homeland security activities**, at the request of the head of a federal law enforcement agency, pursuant to a memorandum of agreement entered into by the head of the agency, the Governor of the State providing the personnel, and the Secretary of Defense.

Title XII — Matters Relating To Other Nations

- The Committee recommends a provision (Sec. 1202) that would authorize \$416.7 million, the amount requested, for the **Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs**.

Division B — Military Construction Authorizations

- The Committee authorizes \$10.1 billion for **military construction**, approximately \$640 million more than the budget request.
- Included in the bill are certain authorizations to enter into agreements with non-federal entities to **manage lands adjacent to military installations** and provide buffer zones between military ranges and surrounding populations.

Division C — Department of Energy National Security Authorizations and Other Authorizations

Title XXXI — Department of Energy National Security Programs

- The budget request for **atomic energy defense activities** totaled \$15.4 billion. Of the total amount requested: \$8.2 billion was for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA); \$6.4 billion was for defense environmental management activities; \$158.4 million was for defense environmental management privatization; \$479.6 million was for other defense activities; and \$315 million was for defense nuclear waste disposal. The Committee recommends \$15.7 billion — an increase of \$300.1 million — with a significant amount of the increase (\$121.3 million) going to the NNSA and the defense facility closure projects (\$261.1 million).
- The Committee recommends \$2.1 billion for **campaigns**, an increase of \$22.7 million. The campaigns focus on science and engineering efforts involving the three weapons laboratories, the Nevada Test Site, and the weapons plants. Each campaign is focused on a specific activity to support and maintain the stockpile without underground nuclear weapons testing.
- The Committee recommends \$1.1 billion for **Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation**, a \$15.5 million increase over the budget request.
- A provision is recommended by the Committee (Sec. 3102) that would authorize \$6.7 billion for **environmental management activities**, an increase of \$261.1 million above the amount requested. Of this amount, \$1 billion would go toward the Administration's new accelerated cleanup reform initiative, designed to reduce risk to workers, the community, and the environment; shorten the cleanup schedule by decades, and reduce costs by tens of billions of dollars.

- The Committee zeros the budget request of \$15.5 million for the **Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator (RNEP)**.
- Included in the restrictions and limitations section of the report is a provision (Sec. 3134-3135) requiring the Energy Secretary specifically to request funds before beginning research and development and engineering and production activities to support any **new or modified nuclear weapon**. Under the provision, the requirement for specific authorization for the first phase of a new nuclear weapon would apply to research and development activities leading to and including phase 1 and 2, the concept development phase.

OTHER VIEWS

Minority Views of Senators Warner, Smith (NH), Inhofe, Santorum, Roberts, Allard, Hutchinson, and Sessions

“... The National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2003, as reported to the Senate for floor action, in our view fundamentally alters the President’s national security priorities and fails to send a clear message, on the issue of missile defense, to America’s allies and adversaries that the Congress will provide the resources necessary to protect our homeland, our troops deployed overseas and our allies and friends from all known threats — including the very real and growing threat of missile attack. . . .

“Homeland security is now, without a doubt, our top priority. We have a solemn obligation to protect our nation and our citizens from all known and anticipated threats — whatever their source or means of delivery. As a candidate and as President, George W. Bush promised our nation that homeland security was his most urgent priority. Missile defense is an integral part of the overall defense of our homeland and our deployed troops.

“Accordingly, our President submitted a responsible, prioritized budget request for fiscal year 2003 that addresses our most important security needs. The request for missile defense was reasonable. It was a request that represented no increase over last year’s funding level, and that was less than 2 percent of the defense budget. . . .

“The National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2003 contains a drastic reduction, of over \$800 million, from the President’s request for missile defense programs, including over \$400 million in reductions to theater missile defense programs. In addition, the bill contains a number of restrictions and excessive reporting requirements that will further hamper the rapid development of missile defenses. According to the Lieutenant General Ronald Kadish, USAF, Director, Missile Defense Agency, the reductions contained in this bill ‘... fundamentally undermine the Administration’s transformation of missile defense capabilities . . .’ and ‘... eliminate the

opportunity for earliest-possible contingency against medium range ballistic missiles abroad.’ One clear and immediate consequence will be to further delay the fielding of theater missile defenses our troops needed over a decade ago in the Persian Gulf War.

“Many in the Senate — including the undersigned — have long been in the forefront of efforts to develop missile defenses to protect our nation from limited ballistic missile attacks. It has been a long and arduous struggle, but we are on the threshold of success. In June, the United States will formally withdraw from the thirty-year-old Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which has hampered the U.S. missile defense program. With this action, all artificial restraints will be removed from the ability of the United States to research, develop and deploy effective missile defense systems. Congress should not now apply new limitations on the rapid, cost-effective development of defenses to protect our nation and deployed troops from missile attack. The funding reductions and program constraints contained in the bill reported out of committee are a significant step backward in our efforts to improve the security of our nation. . . .

“We are also concerned with other key areas in the bill, particularly the level of funding for shipbuilding. . . . While additional funds are contained in this bill for important programs that were not adequately funded in the request, the committee missed an important opportunity to add more money and key acquisition authorities for building ships that would have ultimately saved the U.S. taxpayers millions of dollars. A shipbuilding restoration initiative proposed by Republican Committee Members was rejected on a straight party-line vote. . . .

“In addition, we note that this bill contains an assortment of across-the-board reductions, which could well have a negative impact on programs and readiness. These include an \$850 million cut to services contracting, and a \$250 million tax on research and development programs to fund a test and evaluation initiative. . . .

“Aside from these important concerns, we support much of what is contained in this bill. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 contains the largest defense increase in over 20 years — an increase of \$45 billion. . . .

“In addition, the bill contains many key provisions which we support to improve the quality of life of our men and women in uniform, our retirees, and their families, including, a 4.1 % pay raise for our uniformed personnel; additional funding for facilities and services that will greatly improve the quality of life for our service personnel and their families, at home and abroad; and the phased repeal of the prohibition on concurrent receipt of non-disability retired military pay and veterans disability pay for our military retirees with disabilities rated at 60 percent or higher. . . .

“Despite the positive aspects of this legislation, we cannot support the Fiscal Year 2003 Defense Authorization Bill in its current form. We will continue to work closely with our colleagues in the Senate during the course of floor consideration and as we move to a conference with the House of Representatives, to support the President’s defense priorities and to ensure that our most important

capabilities are adequately funded. The American people and the men and women who serve in uniform to protect them deserve no less.”

Minority Views of Senator Allard

Senator Allard highlights his concerns with some portions of the bill, particularly his deep disappointment with the large funding cut to ballistic missile defense as proposed by the Majority, noting that “more than half of the missile defense reductions can be reasonably described as pertaining to defense against shorter range missiles.” The Senator relates how reasonable compromises to reinstate money to missile defense were defeated, and believes that “unless there is some compromise, this bill will have a very difficult time getting off the floor and through conference.”

Senator Allard also states he is gratified for the substantial increase for commercial imagery acquisition in the bill, and the very helpful language in the report that he expects will drive the DoD toward establishing a sound relationship with the commercial imagery industry. Further, he states his appreciation for the support of the new Department of Energy environmental cleanup reform initiative that will “incentivize clean-up sites to do their important work faster and more efficiently, and with reduced risk to workers, communities and the environment, shorten the cleanup schedules by decades, and save tens of billions of dollars over the life of the cleanup.”

Additional Views of Senator McCain

Senator McCain declares his support of the Committee’s recommendations on most issues; however, he offers additional views on several issues, including: the leasing of Boeing 767 aerial refueling tanker aircraft; ballistic missile defense funding; increases in authorized end strengths for the Service academies; force modernization; member add-ons not requested by the Defense Department; certain personnel initiatives; concurrent receipt; military construction projects; F-16 engine fixes; and “Buy America” restrictions.

COST

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the budget authority implication for Function 050 of the Senate-reported bill, S. 2514, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2003, is \$392.794 billion.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The Statement of Administration Policy was unavailable at press time. However, a letter from Defense Secretary Rumsfeld to Committee Chairman Levin and Ranking Member Warner dated June 12, 2002, states he would recommend the President veto the bill if the missile defense provisions in the reported bill were to be adopted by the Congress. The full text of the letter reads:

I am writing about the Senate Armed Services Committee's recent cuts to the missile defense program in its version of the Fiscal Year 2003 Defense Authorization bill.

The missile defense program we have developed is a balanced effort to explore a range of technologies that would allow us to defend against the growing missile threat facing the United States and our forces, friends, and allies.

The Committee's version of the bill though, would reduce the Administration's request of \$7.8 billion for the missile defense program by \$814 million. Additionally, the proposed legislation would impose a number of burdensome statutory restrictions that would undermine our ability to manage the program effectively. We seek a broad array of research, development, and testing activities to yield a system as soon as feasible. The Committee's actions would hamper that objective.

If the missile defense provisions in the Senate Armed Services Committee's version of the bill were to be adopted by the Congress, I would recommend to the President that he veto the FY03 National Defense Authorization Act.

POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS

These amendments were known to be possibilities at press time. Others are anticipated.

Warner. To restore funding for the missile defense programs.

Levin. To reallocate funds from the Crusader artillery system.

McCain. To eliminate funds from the Crusader artillery system.

Kennedy. To require public/private competition (use of A-76 contracting out) for new service contracts (which will result in significant procurement delays).

Hutchison-Bingaman. Establishing additional minimum criteria that the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) must consider when formulating its recommendations to the President [see S. 2509].

Kennedy. Related to Senate hate crimes bill (S. 625, returned to the Senate Calendar).

McCain-Lieberman. To establish a commission to look into events leading to 9/11.

McCain-Lieberman. To give the federal government the power to ban gun shows.

Conrad. Budget enforcement (see SA 3764 proposed to H.R. 4775, the supplemental appropriations bill, offered June 5, 2002).

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